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Ha

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(54) **ARRAY SUBSTRATE FOR A
TRANSFLECTIVE LIQUID CRYSTAL
DISPLAY DEVICE AND THE FABRICATING
METHOD**

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

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(51) **Int. Cl.⁷** **G02F 1/1368**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **349/43; 349/147; 349/139**

(58) **Field of Search** 349/12, 43, 110,
349/122, 139, 143, 147, 113; 257/59

(56) **References Cited**

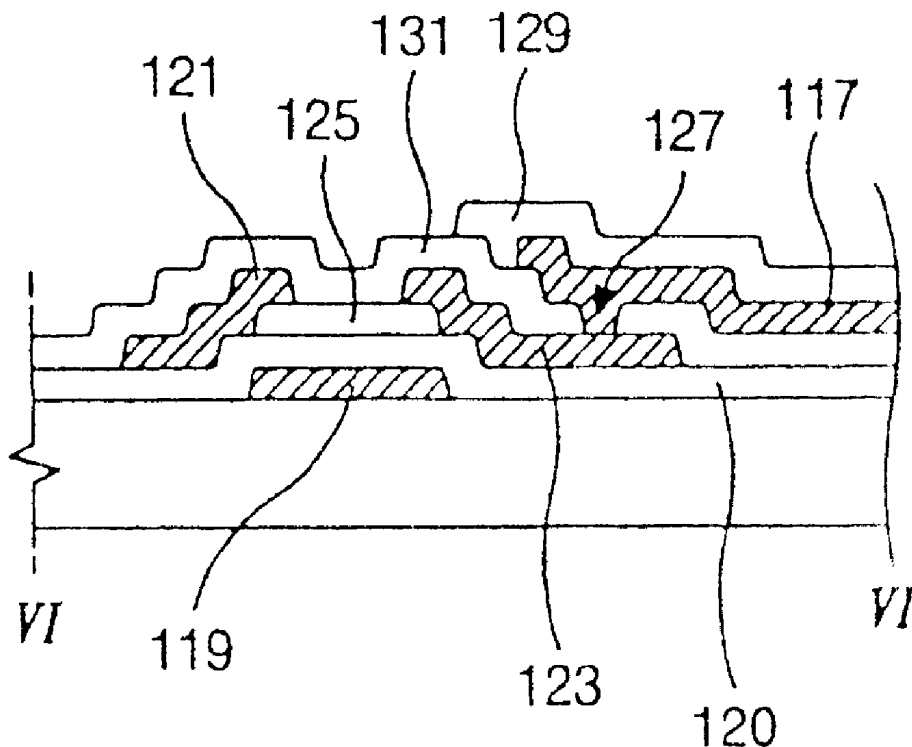
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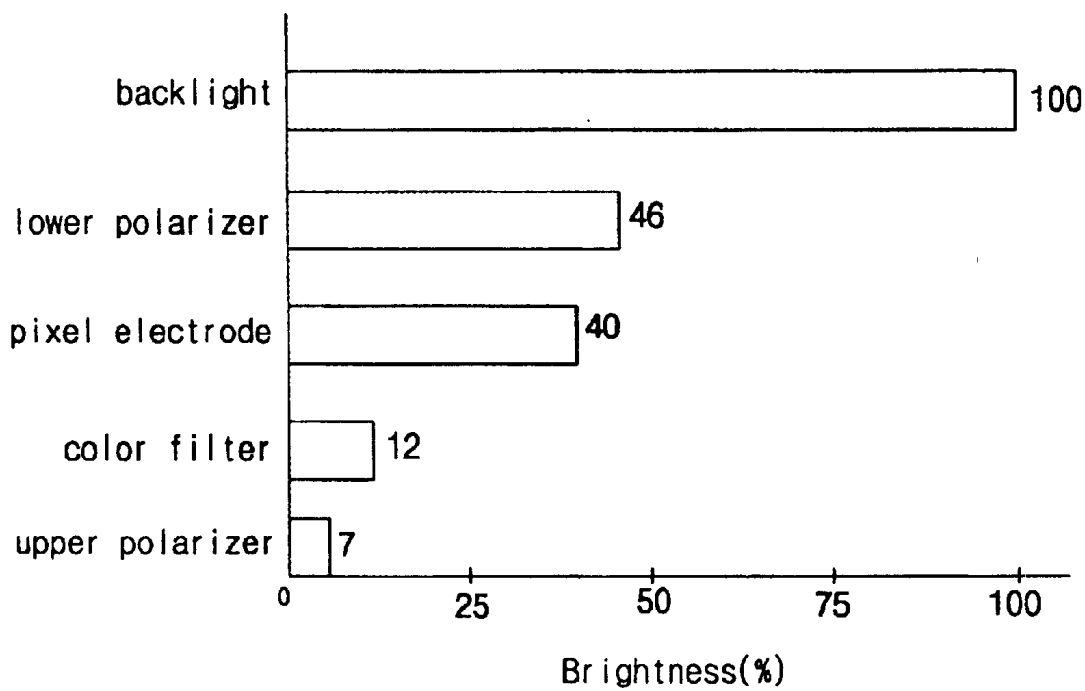
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

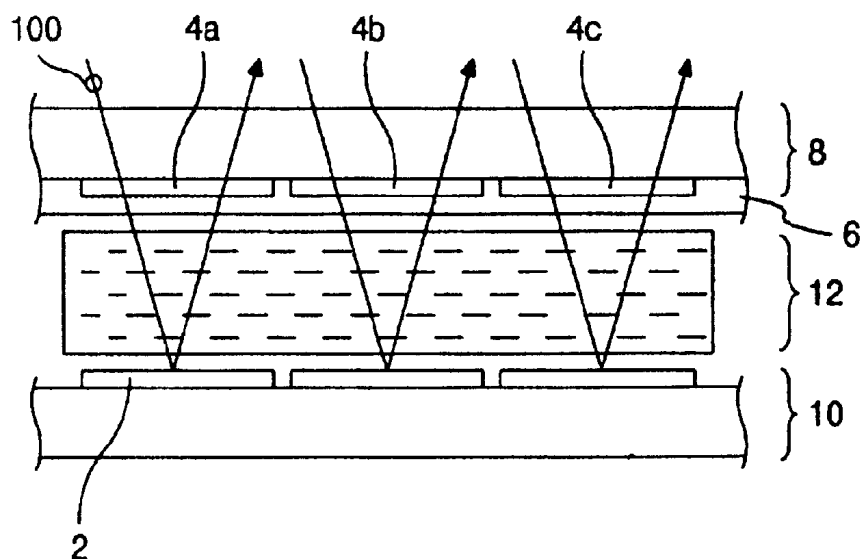
The invention provides an array substrate for a transfective liquid crystal display device, including: a thin film transistor having gate, data and drain electrodes on a transparent substrate; an insulation layer over the substrate while covering the thin film transistor, the insulating layer having a drain contact hole exposing the drain electrode of the thin film transistor; a reflective electrode having a transmitting hole on the insulation layer; and a transparent electrode covering the reflective electrode entirely, wherein either the reflective electrode or the transparent electrode contacts the drain electrode via the drain contact hole of the insulation layer. The fabrication method is also disclosed. The resistance between the reflective electrode and the transparent electrode can be reduced, and the fabrication method can be simplified.

5 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets

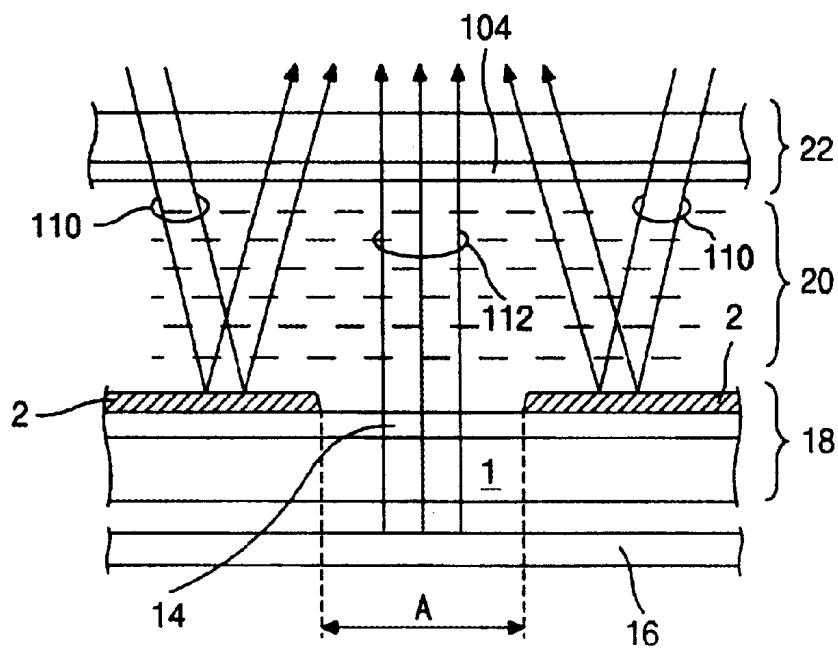




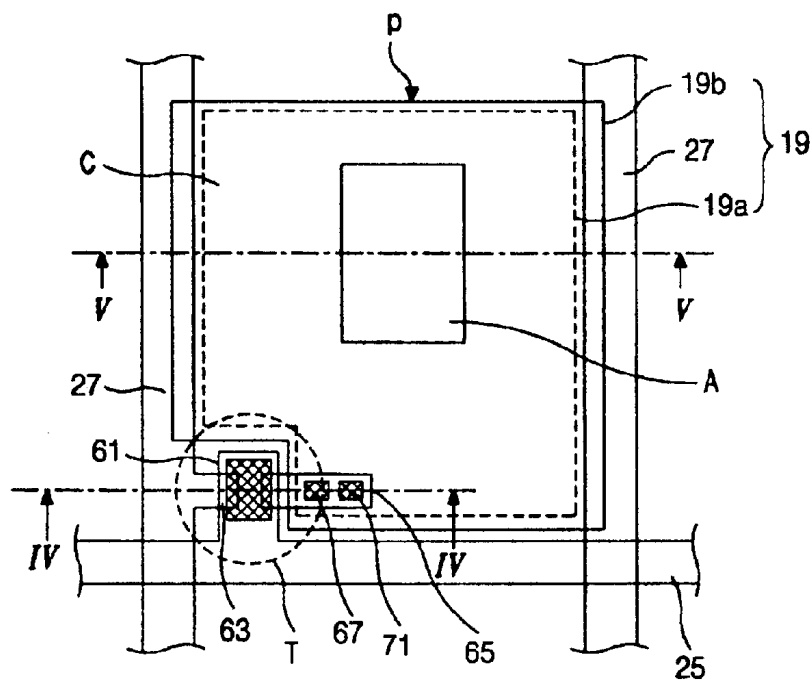
(RELATED ART)
FIG. 1



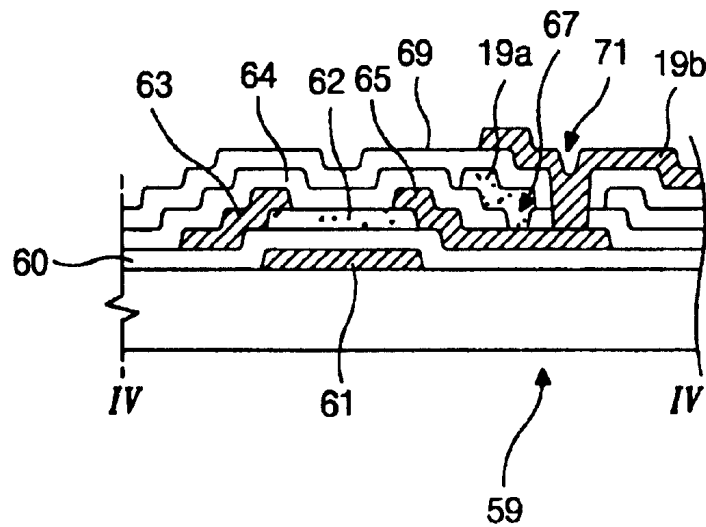
(RELATED ART)
FIG. 2



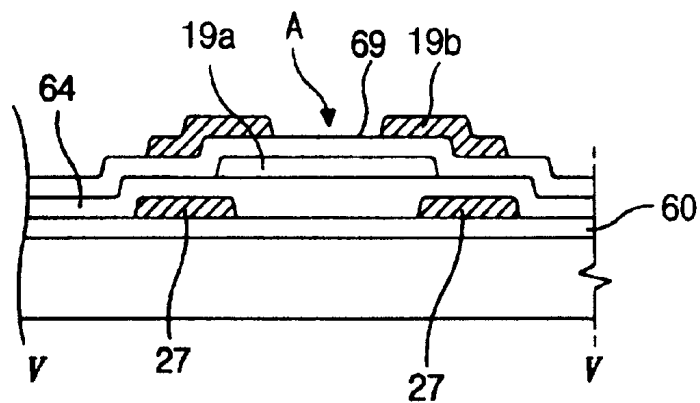
(RELATED ART)
FIG. 3



(RELATED ART)
FIG. 4



(RELATED ART)
FIG. 5A



(RELATED ART)
FIG. 5B

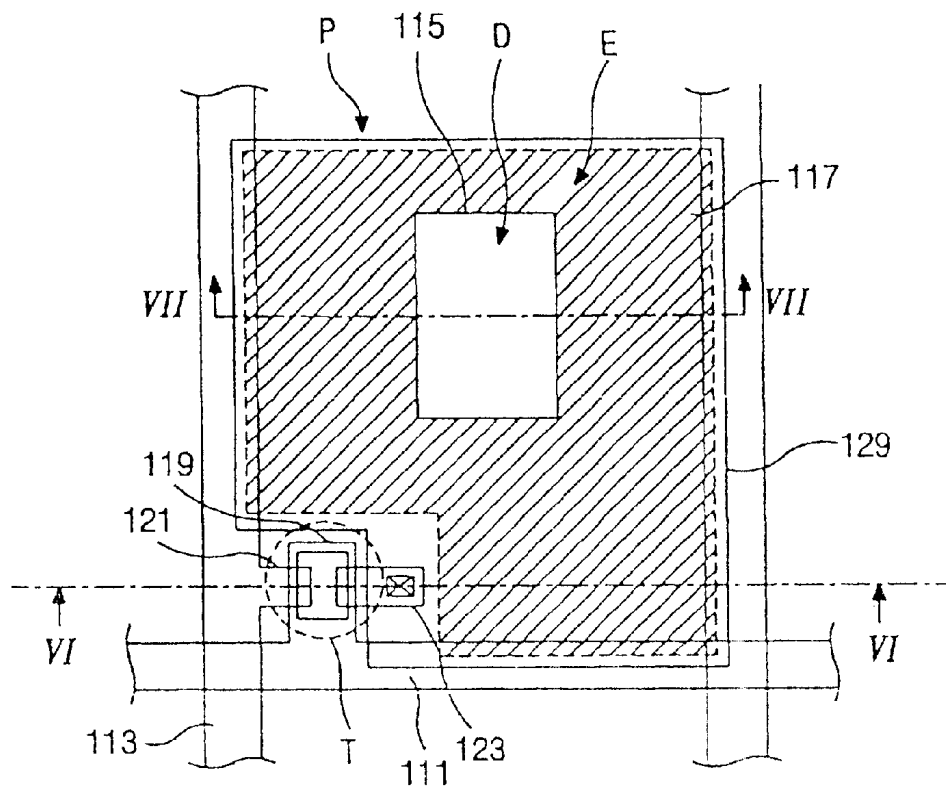


FIG. 6

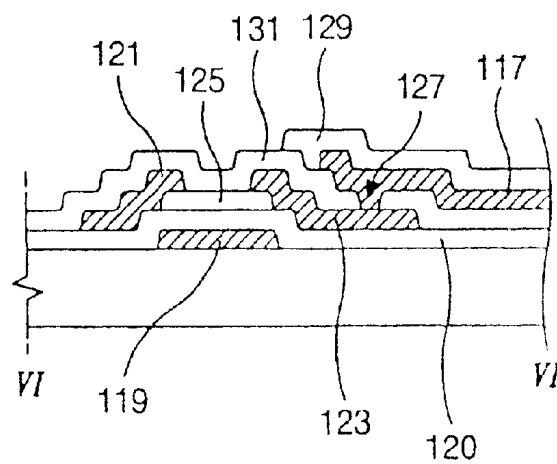


FIG. 7A

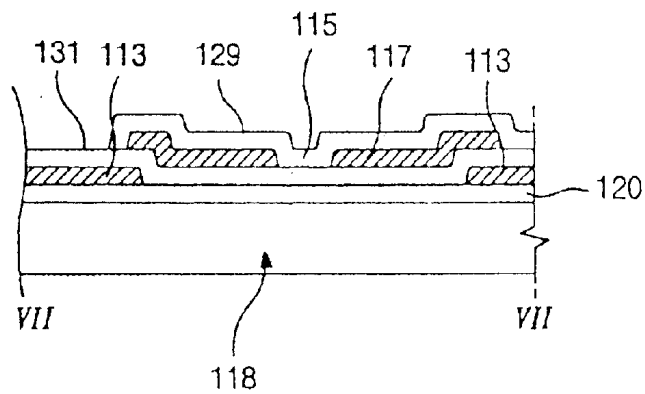


FIG. 7B

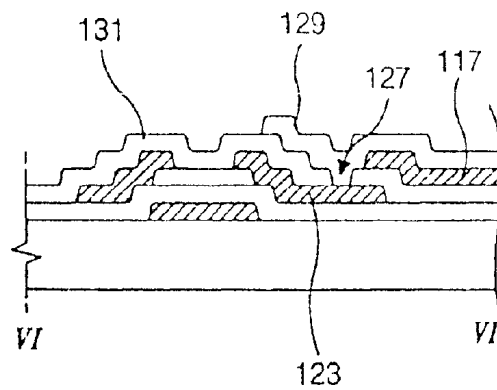


FIG. 8A

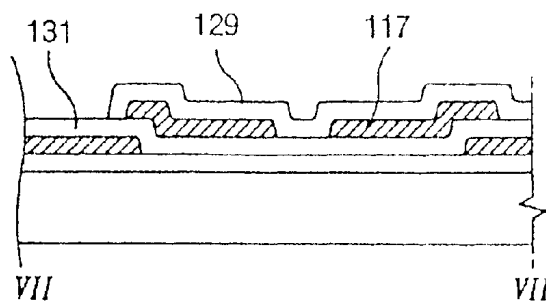


FIG. 8B

ARRAY SUBSTRATE FOR A TRANSPARENT LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE AND THE FABRICATING METHOD

CROSS REFERENCE

This application claims the benefit of Korean Patent Application Nos. 1999-67855 filed on Dec. 31, 1999 under 35 U.S.C. §119, the entirety of which is hereby incorporated by reference,

BACKGROUND

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a liquid crystal display (LCD) device, and more particularly, to a transmissive LCD device.

2. Description of Related Art

In general, liquid crystal displays are divided into transmissive LCD devices and reflective LCD devices according to whether the display uses an internal or external light source.

A typical transmissive LCD device includes a liquid crystal panel and a back light device. The liquid crystal panel includes upper and lower substrates with a liquid crystal layer interposed. The upper substrate includes a color filter, and the lower substrate includes thin film transistors (TFTs) as switching elements. An upper polarizer is arranged on the liquid crystal panel, and a lower polarizer is arranged between the liquid crystal panel and the backlight device.

The two polarizers have a transmittance of 45% and, the two substrates have a transmittance of 94%. The TFT array and the pixel electrode have a transmittance of 65%, and the color filter has a transmittance of 27%. Therefore, the typical transmissive LCD device has a transmittance of about 7.4% as seen in FIG. 1, which shows a transmittance (in brightness %) after light passes through each layer of the device. For this reason, the transmissive LCD device requires a high, initial brightness, and thus electric power consumption by the backlight device increases. A relatively heavy battery is needed to supply a sufficient power to the backlight of such a device. However, this has a problem that the battery can not be used for a lengthy period of time.

In order to overcome the problem described above, the reflective LCD has been developed. Since the reflective LCD device uses ambient light, it is light and easy to carry. Also, the reflective LCD device is superior in aperture ratio to the transmissive LCD device.

FIG. 2 shows a typical reflective LCD device in cross section. As shown in FIG. 2, the reflective LCD device includes upper and lower substrates 8 and 10 with a liquid crystal layer 12 interposed. The upper substrate 8 includes color filter layers 4a, 4b and 4c (e.g., red, green, and blue) and a common electrode 6. The lower substrate 10 includes a switching element (not shown) and a reflective electrode 2.

Ambient light 100 passes through the upper substrate 8 and the liquid crystal layer 12 and is reflected on the reflective electrode 2. When electrical signals are applied to the reflective electrode 2 by the switching element, phase of the liquid crystal layer 12 varies. Then, reflected light is colored by the color filter layers 4a, 4b and 4c and displayed in the form of images.

However, the reflective LCD device is affected by its surroundings. For example, the brightness of ambient light in an office differs largely from that outdoors. Even in the

same location, the brightness of ambient light depends on the time of day (e.g., noon or dusk).

In order to overcome the problems described above, a transmissive LCD device has been developed. FIG. 3 shows a conventional transmissive LCD device. As shown in FIG. 3, the conventional transmissive LCD device includes upper and lower substrates 22 and 18 with a liquid crystal layer 20 interposed. The upper substrate 22 includes a color filter 104, and the lower substrate 18, referred to as an array substrate, includes a switching element (not shown), a pixel electrode 14 and a reflective electrode 2. The reflective electrode 2 is made of an opaque conductive material having a good reflectance and light transmitting holes "A" are formed therein. The transmissive LCD device further includes a backlight device 16. The light transmitting holes "A" serve to transmit light 112 from the backlight device 16,

The transmissive LCD device in FIG. 3 is operable in transmissive and reflective modes. First, in reflective mode, the incident light 110 from the upper substrate 22 is reflected on the reflective electrode 2 and directed toward the upper substrate 22. At this time, when electrical signals are applied to the reflective electrode 2 by the switching element (not shown), phase of the liquid crystal layer 20 varies and thus the reflected light is colored by the color filter 104 and displayed in the form of images.

Further, in transmissive mode, light 112 generated from the backlight device 16 passes through portions of the pixel electrode 14 corresponding to the transmitting holes "A". When the electrical signals are applied to the pixel electrode 14 by the switching element (not shown), phase of the liquid crystal layer 20 varies. Thus, the light 112 passing through the liquid crystal layer 20 is colored by the color filter 104 and displayed in the form of images.

Detailed explanation of the transmissive LCD device and the fabrication method will be provided with reference to FIGS. 4, 5A and 5B. FIG. 4 is a partially enlarged plan view of an array substrate for a transmissive LCD device according to a conventional art. As shown in FIG. 4, the array substrate has gate and data lines 25 and 27 crossing each other. A pixel region "p" is defined by the crossing. As a pixel electrode 19, there are a transparent electrode 19a and a reflective electrode 19b in the pixel region "p". The reflective electrode 19b has a reflective region "C" and a transmitting hole "A" as a transmitting region through which light from the backlight is transmitted. The pixel electrode 19 receives a signal from a TFT "T" having gate, source and drain electrodes 61, 63 and 65. The gate and source electrodes 61 and 63 are respectively extended from the gate and data lines 25 and 27. The drain electrode 65 is connected to the transparent and reflective electrodes 19a and 19b through first and second drain contact holes 65 and 71.

A fabrication method will be explained with reference to FIGS. 5A and 5B which are cross sectional views taken lines IV—IV and V—V of FIG. 4, respectively. First, on a substrate 59 a gate line 25 having a gate electrode 61 is formed. On the gate line 61, a first insulating layer 60 is formed using an organic material such as acetyl or benzocyclobutene (BCB) or an inorganic material such as silicon nitride or silicon dioxide. On the first insulating layer 60 over the gate electrode 61 sequentially formed are an active layer 62, source and drain electrodes 63 and 65, and a second insulating layer 64 having the first drain contact hole 67. On the second insulating layer 64 formed is the transparent electrode 19a contacting the drain electrode 65 through the first drain contact hole 67. The transparent electrode 19a has a hole corresponding to the second drain contact hole 71 that will be formed later.

Next, on the transparent electrode **19a** an insulating material is deposited and patterned to form the protection layer **69** having the drain contact hole **71** exposing the drain electrode **65**. On the protection layer **69** is formed the reflective electrode **19b** having the transmitting hole "A" at the pixel region. The reflective electrode **19b** contacts the drain electrode **65** via the second drain contact hole **71**.

Meanwhile, since there are two electrodes **19a** and **19b** contacting the drain electrode **65** for pixel electrode **19** in this structure, the electric field applied to the liquid crystal can be deflected due to the difference of locations of the two electrodes **19a** and **19b**, leading to lower the driving efficiency of the liquid crystal. Further, since the second drain contact hole is deep enough to result in a crack of the protection layer **69** or the reflective electrode at the corresponding position, the resistance of the reflective electrode can increase than expected, and particles can be positioned at the crack position.

In order to overcome the problem, it can be considered to form a stacked structure of the transparent and reflective electrodes **19a** and **19b**, but when forming the transmitting hole "A" for the reflective electrode **19b**, the transparent electrode can be hurt. Further, the etchant can react with the two electrodes **19a** and **19b**, lowering the characteristics of the electrodes.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, the present invention is directed to a transreflective liquid crystal display device that substantially obviates one or more of the problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

An object of the invention is to provide a transreflective LCD device that can reduce the deflection of electric field applied to the liquid crystal.

Another object of the invention is to provide a fabrication method of the transreflective LCD device that is comprised of simple steps.

In accordance with the purpose of the invention, as embodied and broadly described, in one aspect the invention includes an array substrate for a transreflective liquid crystal display device, including: a thin film transistor having gate, data and drain electrodes on a transparent substrate; an insulation layer over the substrate while covering the thin film transistor, the insulating layer having a drain contact hole exposing the drain electrode of the thin film transistor; a reflective electrode having a transmitting hole on the insulation layer; and a transparent electrode covering the reflective electrode entirely, wherein either of the reflective electrode or the transparent electrode contacts the drain electrode via the drain contact hole of the insulation layer.

The reflective electrode beneficially has aluminum.

In another aspect of the invention, provided is a method of fabricating an array substrate for a transreflective LCD device, including: forming a thin film transistor on a substrate, the thin film transistor having a gate electrode, a source electrode, and a drain electrode; forming an insulation layer on the thin film transistor; forming a drain contact hole exposing the drain electrode of the thin film transistor by patterning the insulation layer; forming a reflective electrode having a transmitting hole on the insulation layer; and forming a transparent electrode entirely covering the reflective electrode, wherein either of the reflective electrode or the transparent electrode contacts the drain electrode via the drain contact hole.

Forming the drain contact hole can be processed, before forming the reflective electrode, thereby the reflective electrode contacting the drain electrode via the drain contact hole.

When forming the drain contact hole is processed after forming the reflective electrode, the transparent electrode contacts the drain electrode via the drain contact hole.

It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description are exemplary and explanatory and are intended to provide further explanation of the invention as claimed.

The accompanying drawings are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate one embodiment of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the principles of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

For a more complete understanding of the present invention and the advantages thereof, reference is now made to the following descriptions taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which like reference numerals denote like parts, and in which:

FIG. 1 is a graph illustrating transmittance after light passes through each layers of a typical transmissive LCD device;

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view illustrating a typical reflective LCD device;

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view illustrating a conventional transreflective LCD device;

FIG. 4 is a plan view of a conventional transreflective LCD device;

FIGS. 5A and 5B are cross-sectional views taken lines IV—IV and V—V of FIG. 4, respectively.

FIG. 6 is a plan view of an array substrate for a transreflective LCD device according to the embodiments of the invention;

FIGS. 7A and 7B cross-sectional views taken lines VI—VI and VII—VII of FIG. 6, respectively, and illustrate a fabrication method according to a first embodiment of the invention; and.

FIGS. 8A and 8B cross-sectional views taken lines VI—VI and VII—VII of FIG. 6, respectively and illustrate a fabrication method according to a second embodiment of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiment of the present invention, example of which is illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

The embodiments of the invention relate to a structure of reflective electrode and the transparent electrode for the transreflective LCD device. In the embodiments, the reflective electrode having a transmitting hole is formed in advance to the transparent electrode.

FIG. 6 is a plan view illustrating a configuration corresponding to one pixel of an array substrate for the inventive transreflective LCD device. As shown in FIG. 6, the array substrate is comprised of gate and data lines **111** and **113**, a pixel regions "P", and a thin film transistor "T". The pixel region "P" defined by the crossing of the gate and data lines **111** and **113** has a transmitting portion "D" and a reflective portion "E". The thin film transistor "T" is comprised of a gate line extended from the gate line **111**, a source electrode **121** extended from the data line **113**, and a drain electrode **123** spaced apart from the source electrode **121**. The transmitting portion "D" corresponds to a transmitting hole **115**

5

of the reflective electrode **117** on which the transparent electrode **129** is positioned.

FIGS. **7A** and **7B** shows a fabrication method of the first embodiment of the invention. In order to form the gate line **111** (FIG. **6**) having the gate electrode **119**, a conductive material such as aluminum, Molybdenum, tungsten, and their alloy is deposited on a substrate and patterned, thereby defining a first intermediate structure.

Next, on the first intermediated structure, an insulation material such as silicon oxide or silicon nitride is deposited to form a first insulation layer **120**. Next, the silicon layer is formed **125** on the first insulation layer **120**, thereby defining a second intermediate structure.

Next, on the second intermediate structure, using conductive material, the source and drain electrodes **121** and **123** and the data line **113** are formed, thereby defining a third intermediate structure.

On the third intermediate structure, a second insulation layer **131** is formed and patterned to have a drain contact hole **127**, thereby defining a fourth intermediate structure.

On the fourth intermediate structure, a conductive material beneficially having aluminum is deposited while filling the drain contact hole **127**, and patterned into a reflective electrode **117** having a transmitting hole **115**, thereby defining a fifth intermediate structure.

On the fifth intermediate structure, transparent conductive material such as indium tin oxide is deposited while filling the transmitting hole **115** of the reflective electrode **117** and patterned to form a transparent electrode **129** which covers the entire reflective electrode **117**.

FIGS. **8A** and **8B** show another structure of the array substrate according to a second embodiment of the invention.

The processes before forming the second insulation layer **121** are same as those shown in FIGS. **7A** and **7B**. After depositing the insulation material on the third intermediate structure, patterning for a drain contact hole is not immediately processed. The reflective electrode **117** is formed on the second insulation layer **121** and after that, the second insulation layer **121** is patterned to form the drain contact hole **127**. After forming the drain contact hole **127**, the transparent electrode **129** is formed while filling the drain contact hole **127**. Thus, the reflective electrode **117** does not contact the drain electrode **123** directly but indirectly through the transparent electrode **129**.

Generally, the contact resistance between the transparent conductive material and the metal alloy such as aluminum alloy is big. Thus, if the contact area is small, the electric conductivity is bad. But, since the contact area is large according to the embodiments of the invention, the contact resistance cannot affect much the conductivity between them. Further, since the transparent electrode **129** covers the reflective electrode **117** entirely, the etchant for patterning the transparent electrode **129** does not affect the reflective electrode **117**.

6

And more further, the protection layer between the reflective electrode and the transparent electrode is not anymore necessary in this structure and only one drain contact hole is necessary, thus the fabrication method can be simplified.

While the invention has been particularly shown and described with reference to preferred embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that the foregoing and other changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. An array substrate for a transfective liquid crystal display device, comprising:

a thin film transistor having gate, source and drain electrodes on a transparent substrate

an insulation layer over the substrate while covering the thin film transistor, the insulating layer having a drain contact hole exposing the drain electrode of the thin film transistor;

a reflective electrode having a transmitting hole on the insulation layer; and

a transparent electrode covering the reflective electrode entirely,

wherein either the reflective electrode or the transparent electrode contacts the drain electrode via the drain contact hole of the insulation layer.

2. The substrate of claim 1, wherein the reflective electrode is comprised of aluminum.

3. A method of fabricating an array substrate for a transfective LCD device, comprising:

forming a thin film transistor on a substrate, the thin film transistor having a gate electrode, a source electrode, and a drain electrode;

forming an insulation layer on the thin film transistor;

forming a drain contact hole exposing the drain electrode of the thin film transistor by patterning the insulation layer;

forming a reflective electrode having a transmitting hole on the insulation layer; and

forming a transparent electrode entirely covering the reflective electrode, wherein either the reflective electrode or the transparent electrode contacts the drain electrode via the drain contact hole.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein forming the drain contact hole is processed, before forming the reflective electrode, thereby the reflective electrode contacting the drain electrode via the drain contact hole.

5. The method of claim 3, wherein forming the drain contact hole is processed after forming the reflective electrode, thereby the transparent electrode contacting the drain electrode via the drain contact hole.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	用于透反液晶显示装置的阵列基板和制造方法		
公开(公告)号	US6519014	公开(公告)日	2003-02-11
申请号	US09/749906	申请日	2000-12-29
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	HA KYOUNG SU		
申请(专利权)人(译)	HA KYOUNG-SU		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	LG.飞利浦液晶CO., LTD.		
[标]发明人	HA KYOUNG SU		
发明人	HA, KYOUNG-SU		
IPC分类号	G02F1/1335 G02F1/13 G02F1/1362 G02F1/136 G02F1/1368		
CPC分类号	G02F1/133555 G02F1/136227		
优先权	1019990067855 1999-12-31 KR		
其他公开文献	US20010015777A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

本发明提供一种透反液晶显示装置用阵列基板，包括：薄膜晶体管，在透明基板上具有栅极，数据和漏极；在覆盖薄膜晶体管的同时在衬底上方的绝缘层，该绝缘层具有暴露薄膜晶体管的漏电极的漏极接触孔；反射电极，在绝缘层上具有透射孔；完全覆盖反射电极的透明电极，其中反射电极或透明电极通过绝缘层的漏极接触孔接触漏极。还公开了制造方法。可以减小反射电极和透明电极之间的电阻，并且可以简化制造方法。

